Vol. XXVI No. 7,936.

EUROPE.

News by the Atlantic Cable to the

RUSSIA SUSPECTED OF WARLIKE DESIGNS.

The London Times Records the Obituary of the Mexican Empire.

NAPOLEON SENDS COUNSEL TO MAXIMILIAN.

The Peace Negotiations Between Austria and Italy Progressing Rapidly.

THE TIDE OF GOLD STILL FLOWING TO-

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

ENGLAND.

THE TIMES ON THE COLLAPSE OF THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

The Times of to-day editorally admits that the Empire of Mexico has withered away, and thinks that the country should be left to itself.

THE PLOW OF GOLD TO AMERICA. LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 12-Noon, The steamship City of London sailed to-day for New-York, taking £101,000 sterling in gold.

FRANCE. SPECIAL MISSION TO MAXIMILIAN.

Panis, Wednesday, Sept. 12-Noon. The Emperor Napoleon has sent a special mission to Mexico to confer with Maximilian.

PRUSSIA. THE BERLIN PRESS ON RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN

QUESTION. BERLIN, Wednes sday, Sept. 12-Ngon.

The Allgemeine Zeitung of to-day has an article on the Eastern Question, the reopening of which by Russia, it says, cannot be from pacific motives or for

AUSTRIA.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH ITALY PROGRESSING RAPIDLY.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Sept. 12-Noon. The negotiations for peace between Austria and Italy are making rapid progress.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

BUCHAREST, Wednesday, Sept. 12-Noon. It has been determined that two members of Prince Charles's Cabinet shall go on a mission to Constantinople to urge upon the Porte to recognize the Hos-

> FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12-Noon.-The cotton market is unchanged but steady. The sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES. United Strees 5-20s, 714. Eric Railway shares, 443. Illinois

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

PARIS. PALSE NUMORS RESPECTING THE EMPRESS CHAR-LOTTE'S SUCCESS WITH THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON-PREPARATIONS FOR BRINGING BACK THE FRENCH TROOPS FROM MEXICO-ANXIETY ABOUT THE PAYMENT OF MEXICAN LOANS-NAPOLEONIC INTER-VENTION A PAILURE IN MEXICO-PRENCH DIPLO-MATIC RELATIONS WITH PRUSSIA-THE INSUR-RECTION IN CANDIA AND THE EASTERN QUES-TION-THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE-A FRENCH PUBLICIST ON NEW-EN-GLAND-SHAM PATRIOTISM-A NOTE FOR MR. BARNUM-LITERARY ITEMS.

That the Empress Charlotte reached Miramar day be fore yesterday, is one of the few reports about that lady her mission to Europe and its results, that can be trusted for its unembroidered complete truth. A brief selection from many others in circulation respecting her and Mexican affairs, may possibly interest you. The Memorial DipLowatique which was set up and sets up to be the officious
organ, a sort of "Moniteur," of the Mexican Empire in
Europe, speaking of the mission of the Mexican Empires
to her husband's French patron, and of the six long interviews they have had, adds, authoritatively: "that the
Empress Charlotte has expressed herself, in presence of
her attendants, in such a way as to leave it to be understood, that she had no reason to regret the fatigues of
her journey." The moony, nebulous style of the
paragraph is different enough from that one in this
same Mem. Dip. of a few numbers ago, wherein the story
of the Empress having left Mexico was pronounced to be
the absurd invention of mischlef making American newsmongers. La Patrie, the last of the Paris dallies that
holds out for Max.—as it was the last that kept its fidelity
to the C. S. A. Rebellion—asserted the other day that a
Government war-steamer was ordered to be got ready to
convey the Princess Charlotte to Vera Cruz; another as
trustworthy story has been set affoat, to the effect that the
lady had succeeded in arranging a considerable loan with
large bankers here, who had found still room enough in the
already overlaid Custom duties of the Mexican ports for a
hease of security. That the Emperor promised her his
good offices" with the United States Government,
agreed to grant leave to as many French officers of the
Prench Commissary at favorable terms, is said with likelibood of general truth; but that Napoleon engaged himself to anything more serious than this is still less behiered, if possible, this week, than when I wrote you last.
The news of the conspiracy against Max., got up among
the party that called him to Mexico, of his consequent
little coup d'etat and reconstruction of his Ministry, of
President Johnson's proclaimed disregard of his blockade,
and, indeed, the sum of all the news of the week that
reaches us from your side of the water, have strengthened
the public's conviction that M can affairs, may possibly interest you. The Memorial Diplowatique which was set up and sets up to be the officious

Doubt will settle up matters, is a fertile theme of sterile speculation.

People hereabout are more directly interested to know how the helders of Max's promises to pay the loans are to be satisfied. There are said to be nearly 300,000 of the Prench holders, a large portion of them persons of small means, drawn to take hold by the brilliant attraction of exorbitant interest and of a chance at the 1,500,000 prizes.

Doubtless the very brilliance of the benefits indicated lack of solidary; but though the investment was in no sort legally guaranteed by the French Government, it was more than commended, it was furthered and advised by it. And, moreover, it was the French Government that received the best part of the subscriptions. Of the last loan, poor Max got about 20,000,000 went to the payment of Archauke Maximilian's European debts, so all that remained for the list way, what it has never done, or to deny for it, its supposed about 20,000,000 went to the payment of Archauke Maximilian's European debts, so all that remained for the list way, what it has never done, or to deny for it, its radical symbolic meaning. Your unhappy correspondent way, what it has never done, or to deny for it, its radical symbolic meaning. Your unhappy correspondent way, what it has never done, or to deny for it, its radical symbolic meaning.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

Mexico was some 35,000,000. The rest, after large commissions to the French managing bankers, went to the French Government in part payment of expenses incurred in the setting up of Max. on his tottlish throne, and in the holding up of the throne with him on it. So that the agreement now of the burnt French holders and their friends is that France must see them paid. And I think she will—with qualifications. The last loan was issued at six per cent at 350 for 500. It is selling now at 170. It will probably be practically assumed by France, so that the original bayers will not be much worse off than if they had bought Government threes. The "combination," as the French style it, by which the French Government can arrive at such solution of the difficulty and avoid one or two grave difficulties, is the problem of politico-financial bookkeeping that now exercises His Majesty's ministerial clerks and their embarrassed employer.

The Roman business has been a badbusiness; but Napoleon could not well keep out of it in 1849, nor could he well get

and their embarrassed employer.

The Roman business has been a badbusiness; but Napoleon could not well keep out of it in 1849, nor could he well get out of it any time in the 15 following years. The Italian business at large he could not well keep out of in 1859; he suspended as quick as he could at Villafranca, withdrew his original advertisement of "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," and honestly pushed his credit to the utmost at Zurich, and afterward, to restore the little dukes to their old stands, to sustain Bomba's successor in the regular Naples business, to induce England to Join him in crossing the operations of Garibaldi and his slient partner, Cavour. His flivorite purpose of constructing a weak confederate Italy was utterly frustrated. But this was no fault of his, and, meantime, he had handsome profit to show in Savoy and Nice gained. The late German business he might have interfered with, undoubtedly; nearly all sensible Frenchmen are now persuaded that it was as wise to refrain. It is, however, a great disappointment to them and him that his "idea" of refraining is so cheaply appreciated by the successful Prussian manager of that business. His profits as sly, sleeping, attentively mental, collateral partner are not as yet visible in the shape of never so little enlarged frontiers. And, although quite stranger things have have happened than would yet be the falling to his share of Luxembourg and some facres in the Saarlouis country, in the final liquidation of the Bismark-Napoleon firm, it is patent that the general impression left on French folks' minds, now at the end of three months seeing, hearing and thinking over the matter, is that his Majesty's partnership in that business also is rather a failure. But still, the more sensible of them are that his Majesty's partnership in that business also is rather a fullure. But still, the more sensible of them are able to acknowledge with regret that the failure is not so much his fault as an effect of the "course of events"—providential, fatal, &c.

much his fault as an effect of the "course of events"—
providential, fatal, &c.

But the Mexican business, ill looked on from the outlet by
clear sighted people, as a predestined failure, has been one
expensive, hopeless, falsely-bolstered great bungle from the
beginning. Begotten of the erroneous supposition that
the United States would cramble to pieces in the Rebellion, and heedless of the suicidal reactive quality of sten
policy), therefore, encouraging rebellion, it begat three
formal attempts at insulting interference with the internal
affairs of a powerful and bitherto friendly nation. Each
attempt proved an ignominious failure. The speeches
made from year to year, over the bowed shoulders of the
majority of the Corps Legislatif, to France and the world,
by the Emperor's appointed spokesmen, in explanation,
defense, laudation of his dreamy ambitious scheme, furnish their own refutation. Self contradictory from
year to year, and now all contradicted in black by
facts. That Napoleon some time since got clear view of
the facts, and gave up Max and Mexico; that Max himself
had vision in the same direction, and that now his manly,
plucky wife looks sadly out from the windows of Miramar
for the fatal coming back of her well-meaning weater half,
is hardly matter of question.

But a larger question is how will 'Napoleon's prestige—

pluchy wife looks sadly out from the windows of Miramar for the fatal coming back of her well-meaning weaker half, is hardly matter of question.

But a larger question is how will Napoleon's prestige—the prestige of great continuous success—hold against this cumulating array of failures?

Meantime, like a prudent man as he is, his diplomatic relations with Prussia are of the amiablest. Ministerial, and some other sean-Government journals have been advised not to worry the pensive patriotic public with irritating editorials about natural frontiers and Prussian arrogance. Prussia is excusably busy now with the press of unarranged business at home and excusably tetcher. We never were such informal donkeys as to demand outright the frontiers, etc., of 1814, and so never expressed ourselves to a flat rejection of such coarsely presented demands. Hopeful talking way is left open for Luxembourg, and something more, it may be. We are to have no quarrel with anybody, if it can be avoided, till after the Exposition next year; which Exposition will in many, and all of them homerable and konest, ways be cause of profit and glory to French people, and means of strengthening friendships with all foreign people. The United States will be especially well treated; though it must be understood that even Imperial Napoleonic power cannot compass the giving of special individual attention to more than half a dozen "Commissioners" from each of our 36 States.

our 36 States.

Shall I try here to boil down to a paragraph concentrated extract from the frothy talk and print of the day, about the new interrogation points put to the Eastern Question by the rising of Greeks against Mussulman misrule in Candia? And about the suppressed ferment in Spain? I should say decidedly not. Through all sorts of surface scenes and blinding vapor, one can discover signs that the nationality principle is seething in either pot. Herian nationality in the Peninsular, and Greek mationality in the islands—there being active sympathy with this

very sick again.

Turning now for a paragraph homeward. The New-Or-Turning now for a paragraph homeward. The New-Orleans street murders have been much attended to here, and treated by public writers just as they have been with you; not at so great length but in the same spirit. It would be sending coals to Newcastle to send you extracts in proof—from all the retrograde and stock-still journals on one side, from all the liberal journals on the other. La Patrié and The New York World, La Laberté and The TREBURS, for example, treat the New-Orleans killing from the same points of view, respectively, that their editorial writers held when treating the slave rebellion and its phases for the years that our war was a fighting one. So again, in regard of that Joseph coated Convention, going tate Egypt at Philadelphia under Moses Johnson's lead—much official manna being promised them.

But as, since the time between the outbreak of our first Revolutionary War and 1790, when we were very voluminously talked and printed about, we United States have never been so earnestly and pressingly entreated by French publicists as at this present epoch, there seems reason for noting from time to time whatever exceptional able bit of

series of articles that have lately made La France newspaper unusually well worth the three sous stall-dealers ask for it. The articles in question are by Chas. Dupin. M. Dupin is a man of deserved mark in his way. As statistician he has a deservedly good reputation. The very nature of the man forbids him to draw large inferences from the statistical tables which he has singular faculty for drawing up and comprehending as dead statistics. In politics he is a timidly liberal Conservative; in social questions he is more timid and loss liberal. Generically he is to be classed with American "Silver Grays." I know that that is a bygone label for a by-goner slow-raced of fossils with you. But raison de plus, as the French say. Fossils beget their kind. If Monsieur the Baron Charles Dupin had been an American—he would have been sure to so arrange it as to kind. If Monsieur the Baron Charles Dupin had occur at American—he would have been sure to so arrange it as to be born in Boston—he would have opposed the Kanasa-Nebraskality too late: would have voted for Buchanan and sustained Lincoln; been horrified by Booth, disgusted with Johnson's spiritual inaugural, and inevitably have been one of the Massachusetts delegation to the Philadel-phis Convention, who marched into the wigwam arm-in-arm with any most antipathetic man of the South Caro-ling delegation. Ven conserves the man now?

arm with any most antipathetic man of the south can lina delegation. You conceive the man now? He has had printed lately in La France newspaper several articles on New England, and especially on Massachusetts, as presented during and since the war. Articles of a de-cided value for their giving of statistical facts. He is now

as presented during and since the war. Articles of a decided value for their giving of statistical facts. He is now continuing them by supplementary articles on the condition of things in the United States since the war. In the last of these which I have read, he expresses approval of President Johnson's course as eminently Constitutional and suppreminently wise, and, as if that were not enough, takes occasion to allunde to Prussic's late malireatment, by right of conquest, of hostile German States, to compare Bismark with Johnson, and to utter thereupen note of his "redoubled admiration of Johnson's magnanimity and moderation" floward the vanquished South.

You expect this, and like this; and yet when you see it in print, signed by a rational man, you are, despite yourself, a little surprised. Monsieur le Baron Charles Dupin utterly ignores the fact that 4,000,000 American human beings are utterly ignored by Mr. Johnson. This ignoring is constant. I defy you, ever so careful reader of that portion of the European press, which, now that its favorite Rebellion is crushed, instinctively rises in defense of its spirit, to find anywhere in that press any fair historical recognition of the fact that 4,000,000 human beings—made citizens by the war—do so much as exist in the American United States. But I further defy you to find in any, the worst organ of retrogradation in Europe, such shameful, shameless foulness of attack on those whom we enlisted to support our flag in its last hardest hour of trial, as are daily printed in newspapers widely circulated in America.

Surely all nations—that is all great and glorious nations

Surely all nations—that is all great and glorious nations—have been notoriously guilty of villainies and rascalities. But history has reserved for our exceptionally glorious Republic the quite singular honor of at once maitreating as individuals, and purely ignoring as existing class or race, four millions of creatures, on whom it called three years ago for aid in sustenance of the flag that symbolized the most beneficent government on the planet. Can there be a lower depth than we are got to! If unjustified, exuitant, thetorical bosh about our artistically pleasing, disgraced and shamed flag the last highest expression of the foreign resident American's intelligent patriotism? Your differn year old correspondent says no, and specially begs The Turbure to print this, if it is to be the last of his poor nayings. I don't say "dann sham patriotism," as matter of fooling: I say it a damned and damnable as matter of fact.

If it were merely pitful, miserable, as all shams are, your correspondent would have nothing to say against the sad manifestations of a sadder patriotism to which fresh come Americans here are much addicted. But they are something more. The feeble swashbuckle variety not only Surely all nations-that is all great and glorious nation

American flag, hearing a great deal of such talk, would be glad to assure enthusiastic French interfocutors that the best of the talk is true; don't—painfully dea't—get any proof that it is true. Whereat arises more or less surprised expression of friendly French regret. I can honestly make the only possible general answer: "The mass of American liberals are considerably behind the mass of French liberals." Let your correspondent say, in passing, that no mathematical proposition can be truer than this just uttered. I don't "venture to say," but distinctly do say, without the slightest risk of contradiction, that the best, and best known, French writing advocates of—not

that no mathematical proposition can be truer than this just attered. I don't "vonture to say," but distinctly do say, without the slightest risk of contradiction, that the best, and best known, French writing advocates of—not merely our "cause," but of the great human cause implied and implicated in our fight, are still tooth and nail for us—on condition that we are us. It is enough to shake the faith of an American, in any political creed, to be asked where is, and what means, and whither drifts the creed of his Government to-day?

What a farce! "Comedie Humaine," says Balzac, drollingly in the risked play of Dante; and with that I must pretermit theatrical news to a new letter.

It is raining; it rained yesterday and the day before that, and so backward, with few intervening dry days, through the month of Angust. And so we are afraid that, whatever the quantity, the quality of the wine crop this year will be poor. The grain harvest has now been tested by thrushing floor and mill, and is estimated for all France to yield a fifth less than a full crop. The ravages of the grasshoppers will have reduced the exportation of wheat from Algeria to a small figure.

Mr. Barnum's attention is respectfully directed to an advertisement in the papers here announcing the sale at auction next October of the domain of San Martinoin the Island of Ulba, the sometime residence of Napoleon the First. The, farniture of the villa and quite a museum of art and curiosities are all carefully preserved in the state he left them; in 1814. To say nothing of the exorbitant value of these and of the old shoes and cast off clothes left in the closets, the wood on the place reduced to walking-sticks would alone more than pay the enterprising purchaser. Last week Tuesday there was a sale at the anction-rooms of clothes originally made for the C. S. A., late deceased, its marine. The bidding was not lively. The last days of the Pompeilan Villa in the Arenne Montaigue are at hand. The builder, Prince Napoleon, having grown tired of that expens

500,000 france.
Besides a new edition in 3 vols., 8vo, of Laboulaye's
Historic des Etats Unis, 1620-1780, the following are
worth noting among the new books: Historic Generale de
la Ville de Paris; it is to be composed of an extensive
collection of documents in all kinds, edited by different collection of documents in all kinds, edited by different competent specialists, which shall show the growth and change of the city through the past centuries. The general plan of it conceived by the Prefect Houssman and cordially approved by the Emperor, promises to be executed—with aid of the City Treasury—in a style that will make of it one of the striking monuments of their combined reigns. The first of the two volumes that have appeared is a General Historical Introduction; the second is, Topographique Historique du Vieux Paris, a curious book of great antiquarion research, the labor of 20 years, by A. Berty. It treats of the Region du Vieux Louvre et des Vicilles Taileries, illustrated with 22 folio engravings and 10 wood cuts. To these are added two large engraved plans of the old Louvre and the Tuilcries.

THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS OF THE GREAT POWERS-AUS-TRIAN RECONSTRUCTION-THE ILLNESS OF NAPO-LEON - HOW HIS DEATH WOULD AFFECT THE ROMAN QUESTION-THE TREATY BETWEEN AUS-TRIA AND ITALY.

though incomplete summary of the industrial productions of the Empire. According to the information of the Min-

istry of Commerce, Austria produced— Cotton Wares, 160,000,000 florins' worth on 1,800,000

Flax and Hemp Fabrics, 150,000,000 florins' worth, while Great Britain produces only 142,000,000 worth, France 5,000,000, and Belgiam 65,000,000.

Wool Cloth, 140,000,000 worth, Great Britain producing 0,000,000 and France 285,000,000. Silk Wares, 25,000,000; Great Britain, 84,000,000

Leather, 80,000,000; Great Britain, 59,000,000; France,

Iron Wares and Cuttery-Austria, 50,000,000; Great Britain, 150,000,000; France, 84,000,000; Belgium, 25,000,-000; but Austria employs for that fabrication 70,000 work ngmen, while England only \$1,000 for three times the Austrian amount; Belgium still has 13,200 for one-half of the Austrian production.

the Austrian production.

Engines and Tools—Austria, 42,000,000; Great Britain, 124,000,000; France, 83,000,000; Belgium, 24,000,000.

Austria employs steam-engines of 364,000 horse-power, or 10 horse-power upon every 1,000 inhabitants, while England has 125 horse-power upon every 1,000 inhabitants, while England has 125 horse-power upon every 1,000 inhabitants. The Gilars industry occupies 60,000 worhingmen, in Austria, who produce glass worth 18,000,000, while Great Britain produces 9,000,000 by 17,000 workingmen; in France 23,000 men produce 18,000,000 worth; in Belgium 3,700 men 6,400,000.

The Beer produced yearly in Austria is worth 37,000.

gium 3,700 men 6,400,000.

The Beer produced yearly in Austria is worth 37,000,000 in England, 225,000,000; France, 27,000,000.

Alcoholic Spirits in Austria, 35,000,000; in England, 80,000,000; in France, 31,000,000.

Beet-roof Sugar in Austria, 38,000,000; in France, 49,000,000 in Belgium, 9,000,000.

It is clear from this summary that Austrian industry

meficient. The Italians were detected at Colorza, the Austrians at Königgrätz, and in spite of the millions squandered upon the fortifications of the Quadrilateral, it turns out that those impregnable fortresses were built by the Austrians for Italy. How many millions were there converted into brick and mortar and still the province which they were to defend remained only fifty-one years in the hands of the Austrians. Austria might learn

rate life seems by itself a very insignificant fact, for though he held the very highest positions, having at different times been President of the Council, Viceroy of Naples, pearance from the political stage is one of the landmarks

doubted his mediocrity, and even before the battle of Custozza, which ruined his military reputation, his loss would not have been regretted by the nation. Still, his disapn the history of Italian unity. With him Piedmontesism is buried. It is quite natural that the genius of Cavour should have ruled reconstructed Italy, but even after the should have ruled reconstructed Haly, but even after the death of that great statesman his secretaries and clerks, his officials and retainers continued to rule the Peninsula, partly because the King was accustomed to them, and knew nothing better. The transfer of the Capital was a severe blow to that formal, stiff bureaucracy which saw in the new Italian kingdom nothing but an increased Piedmont, that is to say, a wider field for gathering the spoils. At Florence new influences began to prevail, and a new generation of officials was certified from all the parts of the country. Stiff Victor Emanuel continued to be surrounded exclusively by Piedmontese general officers, brought up in the school of King Carlo Fehre and of Carlo Alberti, where it was simply believed that nobody who (lid not belong to the aristocracy ought to command the military forces of the King. The Marquises La Mannora and Angregua, the Counts Petitit, Pettinengo, Persano, Delia Rocca and Sonnaz, who were the Ledgers of that aristocratic military set, could but reluctantly enter into the new currout of democratic and national ideas. They stock to the old notions of by-gone times that the officers ought not to speak cultivated Holian; that the rough Piedmontese, not the refined Tuscan; that on Friday the soldiers should not get meat, even if they were not Roman Catholics, and that at Easter regiment by regiment must be commanded to the confessional. For those gentlemen Chaldini was but an upstart and Garibaldi remained always a dangerous alventure. Now, Victor Emanuel did not share all the nonzense of his military shouse, but surrounded by these much mischief was done, and fell beck upou the King. The utter want of capacity of all those Marquises and Counts was at last, poticed at Custozza and Lissas. Riessoli insisted upon the resignation of La Marmora, and the Royal Princes took part with Cidaliny and the new school. Thus at last the proud Marquis left the army, and Claidini was appointed in his stead. The new school. The stallage of the prin death of that great statesman his secretaries and clerks, his officials and retainers continued to rule the Peninsula, partly because they happened to be in office, partly be

aind him that by a clever negotiation he may s hat is worth saving. As fatalistically as a Mahom ins the IXth remains at the Vatican, not caring

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE IN THE LEVANT-HOW THE EXPENSES OF THE SERVICE MAY BE RE-TRENCHED-USELESS APPOINTMENTS-TROUBLE IN CYPRUS-INSULTS TO THE AMERICAN PLAG-AN IRON-CLAD ORDERED TO PROCEED TO THAT PLACE-THE CONSUL AT CANDIA IN DIFFICULTY-BUCHAREST-TURKEY STILL IN A BAD WAY.

If I have read the proceedings of Congress aright, a mmittee has been appointed to consider what retrenchents can be made in the expenses of the Government. They will first consider what offices can be abolished rithout detriment to the service. At any rate this should

someone, in France, 3,0,000,000, 38,000,000, in France, 2,0,000,000, 30,000,000, It is clear from this summary that Austrian industry takes a high rank among the mations of Europe, pitted that the form that summary that Austrian industry takes a high rank among the mations of Europe, pitted that that of Europal y agricultural but on the other hand the labor of the Austrian workingmen is less skilled than that of Europal Prancis Ingents being precase.

The Austria for producing the same mount of money's worth than abroad, owing to inefficient public instruction, and to he natural lariness of the population in the state of Europa and the Count Andreasy. Count Externary and M. Majath, who plead for a thorough reconclination with Hungary, made as believed and Goluchowski, as equalify impressive in their recommendation to reconstruct the Empire upon the hasis of Federalism, which would give the direction of all affairs to the Sciencial Prancis and the military party, have found that the only remained the product of the science of the properties of the science of the product of the product

nuisance.

Corded, to whom the honorary secretary was requested at once

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There are no native American citizens reside "ere, and

It was resolved that the list of the committee when com-

it is never visited by American travelers. But we have a Consul there who has the same formidable array of under-lings that is found at Cyprus, and the expense of the Con-solute that communications are considered.

sulate is the same.

The latest news from this valuable representative of the Government is that he has had a quarrel with the Tarkish authorities, that he has made an enemy of the French Consul, that he is accused of baving furnished the insurgent inhabitants of the island with arms, and that he momentarily expects to be murdered in his own house, under the very eyes of his four consular cavasses. Where is Admiral Goldsboro, with his fleet, that he is not defending the insulted flag of his country, and executing vengeance upon the miserable French

authorities!

Now the American Consul may be a very good man; I do not know him personally. He may have the right in his quarrels with the authorities. Very likely he has. But why should the United States send a consul to Candia, where he cannot by any possibility, find anything to do, except to rule over his establishment and quarrel with the Turks, and with the other consuls?

We have never had a consul in the Danubian Principalities, except at Galatz, where American ships sometimes come.

We have never had a consol in the Danubian Principalities, except at Galatz, where American ships sometimes come.

There was a German Jew, some five years ago, who held the place of Vice-Consul at Galatz, who appointed himself Consul-General to the Provinces, sold out several hundred American passports, negotiated a treaty with Prince Couza, and finally proposed to declare war against him because he refused to recognize the flag of a sub-vice-Consular agent to whom he had sold the place.

It is needless to say that, no honest man could find any beainess as Consul-General at Bucharest. This Jew found work, but it was the work of selling passports and appointments. I have known of men who offered to pay two or three hundred pounds sterling for the appointment of American Vice-Consul-General to Roumania (the new name of the Danubian Provinces) has been created by Mr. Seward for the special benefit of an Americanized Hungarian, formerly a draggist in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and afterward a successful operator in California. I know nothing against this man, but it is a disgrace to the administration that an office like this should have been created for his benefit. He can do no good there. He is almost certain to do harm. Bucharest is one of the most immoral and one of the most introduct places in Europe. It is full of Hungarian and Polish refugees. It is a great center of intrigue, and a Consul, with no possible work to do for his Government. This must be especially true of a Hungarian, who is in full sympathy with such intrigues.

I have mentioned these three worse than useless Consyntates as examples of places where retrenches would do good. The gentlemen occupying these places may be well worthy of the position of ofhee-holders. I do not know them, but in their present places they must be aussances. Let them be removed, and, if necessary, let them be made pot-masters, or Commissioners to the Indians or Embassadors to Mexico.

Affairs are daily going on here from bad to worse. A

Affairs are daily going on here from bad to worse. A new issue of consois was announced last week, but as the old consois are selling at 25 to 30, this will be rather an expensive way of relieving the Treasury. The Roumanian question is settled. Prince Hobenzollen Sigmaringen is to hold his place, and he has induced his people to accept a constitution as liberal as that of England; in some respects even more democratic. The Montenegrin deputies who, trusting to war in Europe, came here with extravagant demands, have been sent home with the answer that the Sultan was about to astonish the Montenegrins by an unexampled evidence of his affection for them, but that, meanwhile, the sooner Prince Nicholas came to Stambod and kissed the Sultan's robe, the better it would be for him.

and kissed the Sultan's rose, the better it would be him.

The country in the interior is more than usually unsettled, and the failure of the silk crop has caused more than the usual amount of suffering.

Palace building goes on in Stambool as usual, and dissensions among the ministers are threatening to cause further changes in the ministery.

Coolera does not exist here, although two cases were reported last week by interested Greek doctors, but it has been very severe on the Danube, and about 150 ships are in quarantine at the mouth of the Black Sea. The Sultan is devoting his time just now to practicing archery with the long bow.

BY MAIL.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

At the late meeting of the British Association, Mr. T. Holmes read a paper describing the route of the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph. There are to be four submarine lengths; the first from Scotland to the Farce Lishnak, of 2.0 miles; the second, of 240 miles; the third, of 737 miles, and the last, of 717 miles. It will be haid with much less risk and at leas expense than the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland; and the author calculated that messages to America could be transmitted at something like half a crown a word. [Applause.] A stort discussion followed the reading of this paper, is the course of which the scheme was speken of as a

from London to Hull, and thence to the north of Scowith branches to the principal towns of England and Scof for the through direct transmission of intercontinental sages. 2. Two cables, sixty miles apart, from Scotland Farce Islands, 20 miles. 3. Land lines in the Farce Islands, 20 miles. 3. Land lines in the Farce Scitty miles apart, from Ferce to Iceland Flord), 240 miles. 5. Land lines in Iceland. 6. Two calks sixty miles apart, from Ferce to Iceland Flord), 240 miles. 5. Land lines in Iceland. 6. Two calks sixty miles apart, from Greet Labrador, 507 miles. 8. Labrador to Canada (sand line Labrador, 507 miles. 8. Labrador to Canada (sand line xira lengths of submarine cables from Greenland to Isle, 210 miles—total length of the two cables from Social America, 3900 miles. 9. Cables between England and Continent via Denmark, 400 miles. Total length of c 4,000 miles; add for spare cables, 1,150 miles; total length of the two cables from Social Land lines, 6,722 miles. Total mileage of daphoate cable land lines, 6,722 miles, the whole being included in the tract.

and lines, 6.722 miles. Total mileage of duplicate cables and land lines, 6.722 miles, the whole being included in the contract.

The route has been theroughly and efficiently surveyed throughout, the soundings have been published by the Admiralty, and the surveys of the overland lengths by the Royal Geographical Society. Thurse is the selected point of departure in Scotland, whence the first length of cable, 250 miles long, will be haid to the Farce Isles. From the Farce Isles cables will be laid to Beru Fiord, in Iceland, a distance of 150 miles. The first overland portion of the route is then encountered, reaching from Beru Ford, in Iceland, a distance of 150 miles. The first overland portion of the route is then encountered, reaching from Beru Ford, in Iceland, a distance of 150 miles. The first overland portion of the route is then encountered, reaching from Beru Ford on the east to Farc Bay on the west coast of Iceland. The exploring party report that across this island there are four available routes for the telegraph, the one examined being 310 miles in length; a second, etc. Sprengleandr. 230 miles; a third, north of Vaina Jokuli, 210 miles; and a fourth, along the south shore of Iceland. 260 miles long. The route they recommend runs from Beru Flord to Modrudair, in lat. 65 deg, 17 min. N., long, 16 deg, W. Thence it strikes west for 45 miles to Isboli, a farm on the Skialfanda River. The west bank of this stream is followed to nearly its source, and the center of Iceland crossed in a south-westerly direction till the head waters of the Thorsa are reached. The left bank of this stream is followed to 64° 20°, where the river is crossed, and the route turns to the west to the Hvita and the Geysers. On nearly 50 miles of this route there is little or no grass, but depots of hay can be established for the maintenance of the horses necessary to assist in keeping the lines in repair. The price of labor varies on the island from is 24 to 2a 8d, per day, according to the season. Reykjavik on the west coast of

THE LATE JAMAICA TROUBLES.

THE EXRE DEFENSE AND AID FUND.

From the Globe, Aug. 31.

The first meeting of the committee of "The Eyre Defense Fund" was held on Wednesday at No. 9 Waterloo-place, l'all-mall, Mr. Thomas Carlyle in the chair.

Mr. Carlyle, on taking the chair, considered that the committee should be presided over by some sobleman of power and influence. As he (Mr. Carlyle), however, considered it to be a solemn public duty on the part of every man who behieved that Gov. Eyre had quelled the insurrection in Jamaica and saved that island to come forward and belily proclaim such to be his opinion, he would gladly consent to take the chair at the present meeting.

the present meeting.
Mr. H. Hume (the Hon. Secretary) read several letters from

that a fund being raised for the determs of the state and Mortelf a testimonial.

Mr. Allan Lambert (of the firm of Measts. Cottam and Morton, West India merchants) said that he spoke on behalf of his own and other West India firms, who were prepared to come forward and centribute largely to the fund for truey had reason to believe that in losing his official position Mr. Eyre

eome for wark and centribute largely to the fund, for they had rement to believe that in losing his official positions Mr. Eyre had lost everything.

Mr. S. C. Hail, F. S. A., believed that the prosecution of Mr. Eyre would never be attempted, but at the same time it was well to be prepared.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle considered that it would be advisable to meet the wishes of all well-affected paties, and he thursfore proposed that the title of the fund be altered from "The Eyre Testimonial and Defense Fund" to "The Eyre Defense and Aid Fund." In his opinion the amount of money subscribed, though an important, was by no means the most important point. The main object of the committee ought to be to attack resolutely, by all fair methods, the fallacy (for such the could not but believe it to be) that these noisy demunications of Mr. Eyre were the deliberativoice of the people of Engiand, or did at all express England's opinion shout Mr. Eyre.

It was ultimately acreed that the fund should hencetorth be entitled "The Eyre Defense and Aid Fund."

Mr. Heary Kingsley proposed, and Mr. S. C. Hall seconded, the following resolution, "and that immediate and vicorous terms be taken to increase the number of the committee."

The names of several molecules made and gentlemen were re-

e names of several noblemen and gentlemen w d, to whom the honorary secretary was requested

pleted, should be published, and that is the meanwhile the public should be invited to continue their subscriptions to the "Eyre Defense and Aid Fund."

Capt. Walroud Clarke (late 10th Hussars) proposed, and Capt. W. Palliser, R. N., seconded a vote of thanks to the chairmat.

THE POLISH BEVOLT IN SIBERIA.

A letter from Irkutsk, dated July 16, gives the following particulars of the insurrection of the Polish exiles, already reperted by felegraph: "About 1,000 Poles, condemned to penal servitude, who were working at roods at a distance of 100 versts from this piace, revolted during the night of the 6th inst. They ill-treated their commander, Col. Schwartz, beat the soldiers, bound them with ropes, and took off their couts, which they put on themselves. Then they attacked a military station which they pilinged, and marched toward the milts of Potrowski and the arriferous sands belonging to the Grewn, where a large number of Foles were working. On their road they took away all the horses belonging to the post a ges, pilinged and burst down the villages, one down the telegraph wires, and destroyed the bridges and ferry bosts. It is reported that a large number of Poles who had been authorised to actile in that province had Joined the insurgents. However, they all soon contrived to arm themselves and to possess ammunition. Evidently everything had been prepared long beforehand by the Poles had been prepared long beforehand by the Poles had been in the province had poined the insurgents. However, they all soon contrived to arm themselves and to possess ammunition. Evidently everything had been prepared long beforehand by the Poles are to commander-in-chief of East. Siberis, Gen. Corsakew, had left some time ago for the Camoor (4,000 versts from Irkutsky for a tour of inspection; the tolegraph being chief of it has been impossible to inform him of the insurrection, but the Governor of Irkutsk tother than the surrection, but the Governor of Irkutsk less no time in taking the necessary measures. Beside a strong detachment directly sent against the insurgents of the troops have been dispatched by steamers numing on the Barkal, and artillery detachments have been sent from Verkas Ondinsk. The Imperial troops and devent and the troops of the took of the staff of the troops in Siberia, is gone t Oussoile (Grown talls, 60 versts from Italias) amonates has the Poles working there have also revolted; likes see in the towns of Kanak and Balaganak. Yet, by a decree, dated 13 of April last, the Emperch had considerably mitigates the condition of the Poles deported in siberia. Those condemne to penal servimed for six years were made collectist, the who were colonists received the permission to circulate freely through the whole of Siberia. It seems that they have availed themselves of this clemency only to matiny, kill, and pillage for escape was out of the question."

CANADA.

THE DEVENSE OF THE MAINE BORDER-VISITORS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-PENIAN SPIES. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The Executive Council sat for four hours yesterday at the Capitol. The matters discussed were relative to the defense of the Maine border.

M. De Montholon, Count De Montaigne, Viscount Southwell, accompanied by Lieuts-Col. Irvine, A. D. C. to the Governor-General, paid a visit to His Excellency yesterday and dined with him.

On Monday a number of men, thought to be Fenians, on the Grand Trunk Railroad going west, got off at the way stations at Cornwall, Mariala and Edwardsburg in threes and fours, and dispersed in the towns. The altention of Government has been called to the fact, as the intention of Government has been called to the fact, as the intention of the men is thought to begin the firing of certain places which is to initiate the next attack upon the Province.

PROVINCIAL NOTES TO BE ISSUED-LOSS IN THE CROPS-

PROVINCIAL NOTES TO BE ISSUED—LOSS IN THE CROPS—ARRIVAL OF THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON.
The trial of Government Debentures upon the Canadian market having failed, Provincial Notes are to be issued. The grain not harvested in Canada East is now, to a great extent, lost. It is oats. chiefly, that the loss falls upon. The Marquis de Montholon and his party have arrived here, and have put up at the Donegara Hotel.
Tokonto, C. W., Sept. 13.—A complete armament of Armstrong field guns to equip two batteries of volunteer militia are on their way from England.
The Government will purchase 1,000 horses immediately for the use of the Hussars and artillery.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A fire broke out early this morning in the knitting factory owned by Barbara Lieb and leased by Fleicher & Wentworth, which was entirely con-sumed, together with Scott & Nesbett's planing mill and boat

yard.

The flames spread to the new building recently constructed for the Canal Collector and Weighmasters offices, and to Hubbard & North's tannery, which were considerably damaged. The total loss is estimated at \$20,000. There was an insurance on the knitting factory of \$1,200. Fletcher & Wentworth's loss is \$12,000, which is insured for \$7,000. Scott & Nesbett's loss on the building and stock is \$2,200, which is Insured for \$3,000. Hubbard & North were insured on their building and stock for \$22,000, while their loss was \$2,500.

PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 13.—The Fairmount coal oil refiners on Thirtieth and Hamilton sts. was destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock this morning. Loss \$12,000, of which one half is insured.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 6.—First Assistant-Engineer Ezra J. Whitta-SEPT. 6.—First Assistant-Engineer Ezra J. Whittaker, from special duty connected with steamer Guerriere, and
ordered to steamer Taboma; Second Assistant-Engineer H.
L. Pilkington, from special duty connected with boiler experiments at Navy-Yard, New-York, and waiting orders; Second
Assistant-Engineer H. D. McEwan, from special duty on
steamer Gaerriere, and ordered to duty connected with boiler
experiments at Navy-Yard, New-York; Second Assistant-Engineer Chas. J. Coney, from special duty at Navy-Yard,
Boston, and ordered to steamer Sacramento; Third AssistantEngineer Jasper H. Diamond, from special duty on atleaner
Madawaska, and ordered to steamer Pensacols; Third AssistantEngineer Carlon A. Uber, from attenuer Pensacols, and
granted sick leave of absence; Mate F. W. Rimbell, from
steamer Uconemangs, and ordered to steamer Agawam; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon John E. Parsons, from steamer
Yautio.

ODERED.

SEPT. 6. - Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George L. Simpon to steamer Yantic.

SEPT. 6.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George L. Simpson to steamer Yantle.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

SEPT. 6.—Acting First-Assistant Engineer Abraham H. Wilson from this date; Acting Second Assistant Engineer Paul Kendricken, from 3d inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The store-ship Supply arrived at Macao, China, July 9 last, 98 days from Sandy Hook. The steamer Richmond strived at Navy-Yard, Washington, in tow of the supply steamer Newbern accompanied by tuga Triana and Fortune on the lithinst. These tugs will be laid up at this yard. The steamer Hartford visited during the month of June last. Amoy and Shanghai and saw but one American vessel at first named port, and at the latter port but two ships. The Wachusett is still in the Gulf of Phelli visiting ports of Newchwang. She was ordered to the last named port, for the protection of American Missionaries there established, the people unchecked the Missionaries in many ways. No American man of-war has ever before visited any of these ports except Chefoo. The steamer Wyoming was at Hong Kong, China, and the adjacent waters during the month of June.

DIED.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. C. J. Van Alstine at Naval Herge.